

THE
MONTHLY EPITOME,
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XI. Voyages to the East Indies. By the late JOHN SPLINTER STAVORINUS, Esq. Rear-admiral in the Service of the States General. Translated from the original Dutch, by SAMUEL HULL WILCOCKE: with Notes and Additions by the Translator. The whole comprising a full and accurate Account of all the present and late Possessions of the Dutch in India, and at the Cape of Good Hope. (With a general Index.) 3 Vols. 8vo. pp. 1682. 1l. 4s. *Robinsons.*

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PREFACE.

"THE original of the work now offered to the public has met with much approbation in Holland: it constituted, originally, two different works, the account of the voyage to Batavia, Bantam, and Bengal, having been first published, and afterwards, separately, that of the voyage to Samarang, Macassar, Amboyna, &c. Hence proceed the different forms in which the two voyages are moulded; and hence some repetitions occur in the second, of what had been noticed in the first.

"Mr. Stavorinus was post-captain in the naval service of the States General; but a long period of peace, and the little employment that occurred in the Dutch navy for men of enterprise and abilities, prompted him to request permission to go a voyage to the East Indies, as captain in the employ of the Dutch East India Company, retaining, however, his rank of captain in the navy. The accounts of his two voyages, in that capacity, are here given; and his readers will find him, throughout, a man of observation and intelligence. He was afterwards promoted to the rank of rear-admiral, which he held at the time of his death.

"Acquainted with the family, though not with the person, of the author, during a residence at Middleburgh, in Zealand, the translator has endeavoured to do all possible justice to his work, in the dress in which he now presents it to the public. A regard for truth, however, obliges him to declare, that he has had to struggle with much difficulty in correcting passages, which, in the Dutch original, are extremely faulty, from the negligence of the editor; the original abounds in typographical errors, and in mistakes in numerical characters, some of which the translator has rectified from their obviousness, and a certain knowledge of the true reading; others from conjecture; and others, though as few in number as possible, he has been obliged to let remain as he found them.

"With respect to the notes and additions which he has made, they are collected from every authentic source within his reach; from the accounts of other travellers, from other Dutch writers, from authentic documents, manuscripts, and statements, and, in a few instances, from oral information: the work, together with the additions, he flatters himself will be found to contain much new information respecting the actual and late possessions of the Dutch in India, which, in the present situation of affairs, cannot fail of being extremely interesting. He had, for some time previous to the publication of these voyages, collected the materials whence his additions have been made, with an idea of forming them into a general account of the Dutch Indian settlements; but meeting with these voyages, and thinking an English version of them could not fail of being acceptable, he conceived himself more adequate to the task of giving a translation, with the additional information required, to render the whole as complete an account of the Dutch settlements as his materials would admit of, in notes, than to that of composing an original work himself upon the subject."

EXTRACTS.

VISIT TO THE KING OF BANTAM.

"THE king, who was addressed by the title of *Touang Sultan*, or my Lord

Lord the King, appeared to me to be a man of between forty-five and fifty years of age. His colour was a chestnut brown, with a friendly countenance, which was not belied by his manners or behaviour. He had a little beard, and black hair, curling a little: he seemed more inclined to spareness than to corpulency. His dress consisted in a long Moorish coat, made of a certain stuff, interwoven with gold, which is manufactured at Surat, and is called *soesjes*. This hung down almost to his feet. The sleeves, which were loose and wide above the elbow, sat close to the lower part of the arm, where they were fastened by a row of small gold buttons. Under this coat he wore a white shirt, and a pair of drawers, that reached down to his heels, of the same stuff as the coat. On his feet he had Turkish shoes drawn on slipshod, the fore-part of which was turned upwards; and white stockings on his legs. His head was covered by a round and somewhat sharp-pointed cap, of a violet colour, laced with silver. Behind his chair stood one of his female lifeguards, who was relieved from time to time, armed with a large gold *kris*, in a sheath of massy gold, which she continually kept raised on high; and which the king, when he stood up to conduct us out, took from her, and put under his arm. Two female slaves, one on each side, were seated next to him on the ground. One of these held his tobacco-box and his betel-box, both of which were made of gold, and of a pretty large size. When he wanted either the one or the other, it was handed to him, wrapped up in a silk handkerchief. The other female attendant had a golden spitting-pot in her hand, which she handed from time to time to his majesty, as he stood in need of this utensil.

"As soon as we were seated, pipes and tobacco were presented to us; after which the commandant Reinouts and Mr. Van Tets entered into conversation with the king, on indifferent subjects, in the Malay language. Hereupon the king called the *pangorang*, or prince, prime minister, who was sitting at the lower end of the hall, at the head of the nobles, to come to him. He accordingly crept along the floor, till he came near the

king's chair, where he remained sitting on the ground, answering the questions which the king put to him. He often replied with the word *inghi*, which is the Javanese affirmative, *yes*; but as I understood little of the language which was spoken, I was neither edified nor entertained by the dialogue.

"About half past eleven o'clock the cloth, which consisted in a white piece of cotton, was laid upon the table; and in a moment it was provided with a number of small dishes, filled with all kinds of Indian food, dressed in various manners. The chief ingredients of most of them were, however, fish and poultry, varied by numerous sauces, according to the custom of the country, of sugar, vinegar, or tamarinds. A square scarlet woollen cloth was laid upon the table before the king, and upon this the dishes were placed which were designed solely for his use, and of which he ate heartily. With regard to myself, it was only with the greatest difficulty I could swallow a part of what was set before me, which was fish preserved in sugar, and which indeed I should not have touched at all, if politeness had not required that I should taste of something. Mr. Reinouts had taken care to provide himself with a few bottles of wine and beer, which it would else have been in vain to have looked for at the king's table, and we could therefore, now and then, indulge in a glass of those liquors during the dinner.

"The king frequently broke wind upwards during his meal, and his example was assiduously followed by all the gentlemen in company, which afforded matter of no little surprise to me. But I afterwards was informed, that this custom, so contrary to European notions of decency, was an etiquette of the court of Bantam, and was affected in order to show that one's appetite was good and the victuals tasteful, which was very pleasing to the king.

"After this course was taken away, three large dishes of confectionary and pastry were put upon the table; and these were more to my liking than what had preceded; but neither the king nor his queens seemed to care much about them.

"In the mean time, some large china

china bowls with boiled rice, and some dishes of fish, which came from our table, were set before the nobles, who were at the end of the hall, and who speedily emptied them, with continual eruptions, which echoed through the hall; after which they again sat down as before, upon their heels, each according to his rank. On their right hand, but separate from them, sat the second son of the king, who seemed to be a youth of about seventeen or eighteen years of age, of a good countenance, but squinting a little. I was told, that he possessed a good judgment, and more understanding and abilities than the heir apparent. This prince had his victuals brought him at the same time with the nobles, but separately; and he was attended by a female slave, who sat by him.

"About two o'clock we rose from table, and took our leave of the king, who conducted us out in the same manner as he had led us in, as far as the gate of the fort, followed by the prince, his son, who led the counsellor Meyer by the hand; the whole accompanied by the continued performance of music, by the *gongons*, trumpets, &c. Without the gate, the king took his leave, and returned to his palace, and we went over the esplanade, and the drawbridge, to the same coaches in which we had come, and which carried us back to Fort Speelwyk." Vol. i. p. 80.

LUDICROUS INSTANCE RESPECTING PRECEDENCY.

"IT will not be unsuitable in this place to make some mention of the distinctions of precedence and rank which are so minutely attended to in all the Company's possessions in India, and which may, on no account, be neglected; more especially in all public companies and assemblies: every individual is as stiff and formal, and is as feelingly alive to every infringement of his privileges, in this respect, as if his happiness or misery depended wholly upon the due observance of them. Nothing is more particularly attended to, at entertainments and in companies, by the man-

ter of the house, than the seating of every guest, and drinking their healths, in the exact order of precedence. The ladies are peculiarly prone to insist upon every prerogative attached to the station of their husbands; some of them, if they conceive themselves placed a jot lower than they are entitled to, will sit in fullen and proud silence for the whole time the entertainment lasts. It does not unfrequently happen, that two ladies, of equal rank, meeting each other, in their carriages, one will not give way to the other, though they may be forced to remain for hours in the street. Not long before I left Batavia, this happened between two clergymen's wives, who chancing to meet in their carriages, in a narrow place, neither would give way, but stopped the passage for full a quarter of an hour, during which time they abused each other in the most virulent manner, making use of the most reproachful epithets, and whore and slave's brat were bandied about without mercy: the mother of one of these ladies, it seems, had been a slave, and the other, as I was told, was not a little suspected of richly deserving the first appellation: they at last rode by one another, continuing their railing till they were out of sight; but this occurrence was the occasion of an action, which was brought before the council, and carried on with the greatest virulence and perseverance.

"To provide against these disputes on the subject of precedence, the respective ranks of all the Company's servants were ascertained by a resolution of government, which was renewed in 1764; and a regulation respecting the pomp of funeral processions was at the same time added to it, which is still in force." Vol. i. p. 301.

PAPER, AND INDIAN MODE OF WRITING.

"THE letters which are sent by the Indian princes to the government are written upon gold or silver flowered paper*, and are brought to the council with much ceremony.

"The letter which the Emperor of Candy

* "In the eastern parts of India paper is prepared from the bark of trees; at Ceylon, and on the adjacent continent, the leaves of the *borassus palm-tree* (*borassus*)

Candy sent to the government at Batavia, after the conclusion of peace, containing the full powers of his ambassadors to negotiate concerning certain matters, which could not be adjusted at Ceylon, was written upon a leaf of beaten gold, in the shape of a cocoa-leaf; the letters were engraved upon it with a steel pen, in a most curious manner. This leaf was rolled up, and inserted in a cylindrical case of gold, which was wound all round with a row of pearls, strung upon gold thread. This case was in a box of massy gold, and this again in one of silver, which was sealed with the emperor's great seal, impressed in red wax. The silver box was enclosed in one of ivory, which was put in a bag of rich cloth of gold; and finally a bag of fine white linen, sealed up, with the emperor's lesser signet, encircled the whole." Vol. i. p. 376.

ETYMOLOGY OF THE GANGES—ITS SOURCE UNKNOWN TO EUROPEANS.

"AMONGST other etymologies, the name of the river *Ganges* has been derived from *Gang*, which in Persian, as *Wanka* in the Hindoo dialect, signifies *winding, arched, bent*: the remarkable sinuities of the river give great probability to this derivation. Respecting the true source of the *Ganges*, much uncertainty still prevails. In vain, one of the most powerful sovereigns of *Indostan*, the Emperor *ACBAR*, at the close of the sixteenth century, sent a number of men, an army of discoverers, provided with every

necessary, and the most potent recommendations, to explore the course of the mighty river, which adorned and fertilized the vast extent of his dominions; they were not able to penetrate beyond the famous *mouth of the cow*; this is an immense aperture, in a ridge of the mountains of *Thibet*, to which the natives of India have given this appellation, from the fancied, or real, resemblance of the rocks, which form the stupendous chasm, to the mouth of an animal esteemed sacred, throughout *Indostan*, from the remotest antiquity. From this opening, the *Ganges*, precipitating itself into a large and deep basin, at the foot of the mountains, forms a cataract, which is called *Gangotri*; the impracticability of scaling these precipitous rocks, and advancing beyond this formidable pass, has prevented the tracing whence this rushing mass of water takes its primary rise: *outtaranam* is the Sanscreeet verb, to make a leap; *Gangotri*, therefore, means the leap, or fall of the *Ganges*: this cataract is situated in 33° 5' north lat. and about 75° east long. from *Greenwich*. The *Ganges* has been supposed to extend much farther north, beyond *Gangotri*; but here, all is uncertainty and darkness. In Major *RENNEL's* map, followed, for this part of it, from one of *Thibet*, made by the Chinese *lamas*, sent by the Emperor *CANGHI*, to discover the source of the *Ganges*, and corrected and published by the celebrated *DANVILLE*, the river is made to take its rise in the *Cataissian* mountains, and passing through two lakes, to run in a westerly direc-

[*borassus flabelliformis*), and sometimes of the talpat-tree (*licuala spinosa*), are used instead of paper. The leaves of both these palm-trees lie in folds, like a fan, and the slips stand in need of no farther preparation than merely to be separated, and cut smooth with a knife. Their mode of writing upon them consists in engraving the letters with a fine pointed steel; and in order that the characters may be the better seen and read, they rub them over with charcoal, or some other black substance. The iron point made use of for a pen is either set in a brass handle, and carried about in a wooden case, of about six inches in length, or else it is formed entirely of iron; and together with the blade of a knife, designed for the purpose of cutting the leaves, and making them smooth, set in a knife-handle, common to them both, and into which it shuts up. When a single slip is not sufficient, several are bound together, by means of a hole made at one end, and a thread on which they are strung. If a book be to be made, they look out principally for broad and handsome slips of talpat-leaves, upon which they engrave the characters very elegantly and accurately, with the addition of various figures, by way of ornament. All the slips have then two holes made in them, and are strung upon a silken cord, and covered with two thin lacquered boards. By means of the cords, the leaves are held even together, and by being drawn out when they are wanted to be used, they may be separated from each other at pleasure. T."

tion towards *Gangotri*; but M. ANQUETIL DU PERRON, in his *Recherches Historiques & Geographiques sur l'Inde*, undertakes to prove, that the river here taken to be the *Ganges*, from the reports of the Chinese *lamas*, is, in reality, the *Gagra*, or *Derwai*, which falls into the *Ganges*, at *Fatepore*; and that the true source of the *Ganges* is still wholly unknown to the Europeans: indeed Major RENNEL acknowledges, that he considers this part of the map of the Chinese *lamas* as extremely vague, but that he was obliged to make use of it, for want of better materials, and that a vast field still remains for the perfecting of Asiatic geography. *T.*"
Vol. i. p. 397.

OF THE INHABITANTS OF BENGAL.

"BENGAL is peopled by various nations; but the principal are the Moguls, or Moors, as they are improperly called, descendants of the Zagathais, who, a little more than two centuries ago, brought this kingdom, together with the whole of the empire of *Indostan*, under their subjection*."

"Next follow the Gentoos †, or Bengalese; the first appellation they have in common with the inhabitants of *Coromandel*, *Golconda*, and the greatest part of *Indostan*; they are a hundred times more numerous than the Moors.

"The Bengalese do not differ much from the Europeans in stature; they are more inclined to spareness than to corpulency; their colour is dark-brown; their hair is black, and uncured; they are well made, and I saw none that were misshapen, or lame, except some *sauquirs*, who had suffered their bodies to grow crooked, from religious motives. Individuals are met with, who are of a lighter brown cast, and whose complexion approaches to yellow; but these instances are not frequent.

"They are, in general, lazy, lustful, and pusillanimous. Their highest felicity seems to be placed in idleness

and sleep; and were they not forced, by the wants of their nature, to apply themselves to some occupation, they would never work; for nothing less than hunger or thirst suffices to rouse them from their beloved state of indolence. They are, nevertheless, very intelligent, and are not deficient in understanding, especially not in imitative genius. Another trait of their character is their addiction to stealing.

"I have been told, that their morals were much better, and their behaviour more manly, before the Moguls overran their country, and introduced the Mahomedan religion, and, together with it, innumerable vices, which were before both unpractised and unknown.

"Although most of them are very poor, yet there are some of the banyans, or merchants, who are extremely wealthy, and who yet spare no pains whenever they can earn even half a rupee. These men are very shrewd in matters of trade, and are able to make very large and intricate calculations, which would take us up much time, in a moment, from their heads. They write from left to right, with a split reed, and have a separate alphabet, composed of characters which are distinct from those of the Moors and Persians.

"All of them carry their pusillanimity to a very great excess; one European is enough to put fifty of them to flight; the least menace awakens the fearfulness of their disposition, and is sufficient to make them fly with speed from the threatener. This bent, however, must be chiefly ascribed to the influence of their religion, which instils into them the greatest abhorrence of bloodshed, from their childhood.

"The women, although of a brown complexion, have engaging countenances, and are well proportioned. They intrigue with spirit, and are uncommonly wanton. They use every artifice to entrap the hearts of their male acquaintance, and especially stran-

* "It was in the year 1525, that BABER, one of the descendants of the renowned TIMURBEG, or TAMERLANE, got possession of *Dehly*, seated himself on the throne of *Indostan*, and properly established the Mogul empire in India. *T.*"

† "*Gentio* is a Portuguese word, meaning *Gentiles*, in the scriptural phrase; by which general appellation they at first called all the natives of India, whether Mahomedans or Hindoos. From them the term *Gentoo* has been adopted, by which, according to the present usage, the Hindoos, or followers of *Brahma*, are distinguished from the Mahomedans, or Mussulmen. *T.*"

gers. Prostitution is not thought a disgrace: there are every where licensed places, where a great number of loose women are kept; it is a livelihood that is allowed by law, upon payment to the *faufdar*, or sheriff, of the place, of a certain duty imposed upon the persons of the females who adopt this mode of life; they are generally affixed half a rupee, or fifteen stivers, per month.

"The Gentoos are divided into various classes, called castes, of which, as I have been informed, there are more than seventy. Of these, the caste of the *Brabmins* is the first and noblest, and that of the *Pareas*, who are employed in the removal of ordure and carrion, is the lowest and most despised.

"In order that these castes may each remain pure, and unmingled with the others, it is enacted, that no Bengalese shall marry a woman who is of a lower caste than his own, or, if he do so, he shall then descend into the caste of his wife. The same regulation likewise takes place, if any one have eaten a meal with another of an inferior caste; in which case, he is immediately degraded to the rank of the person with whom he has been thus familiar. It is not only in these cases, but in many others, that a man loses the privileges of his caste; for which reason, they are very careful not to do any thing that may give occasion hereto, and people of the higher orders will rather suffer every kind of want, than submit to any thing derogatory to their dignity.

"Every caste has its peculiar means of livelihood, or manual trade, by which they are maintained, and which is inherited from father to son. They have accordingly opportunities of making great progress in their respective arts, although they can never expect to rise above the station in which they are born. The son of a *Brabmin* becomes a priest, or a man of letters, just as his father. A *Cooley*, or labourer, cultivates the soil, as his ancestors did before him. The son of a *Berra*, or palankeen-bearer, continues to carry palankeens all the days of his life. Artificers confine themselves to one sort of work, so that a goldsmith will not work in silver, nor a silversmith in gold. In the *aurungs*, or looms, a weaver will only weave one single sort of stuff during his whole life,

unless he be compelled to take another in hand.

"The artificers are very ingenious, and I have seen several examples, especially of gold and silversmiths, which are scarcely credible, of the dexterity with which they make every thing that can be formed of those metals; if they have but a proper model, they will imitate it with the greatest exactness and ingenuity. They perform their work with so much expedition and neatness, and with so little apparatus, and so few implements, that an European artist would be astonished at their success. They are withal very poor. The workmen in gold or silver are frequently only little boys, who sit every day on the *bazar*, or market, waiting till they are called to exercise their trade: when one of them is called, he comes to the house where he is wanted, with his implements, which he carries in a little basket, and which only consist of a very small anvil, a hammer, a pair of pin-cers, a few files, and a pair of bellows. A chaffing-dish, or pan of embers, is then given to him, with a model of what is to be made; and the gold or silver is weighed off to him by rupees; and an agreement is made how many *annas*, or sixteenth parts of a rupee, according to the work that is to be done, and the trouble required to finish it, agreeable to the pattern, shall be paid to him; or sometimes an agreement is made how much he shall earn per day, which seldom exceeds six or seven stivers (pence). He then sets about his work in the open air, and performs it with dispatch and ingenuity. He employs both hands and feet, and is able to hold and turn things about between his toes and the sole of his foot, as fast as we can with our hands and fingers. When his work is done, and he is rewarded for it, he takes his little basket up again, and seats himself anew on the market, waiting patiently for another opportunity of exercising his profession.

"It is the same case with other tradesmen, who are equally sent for home, when any thing is to be done. If shoes are wanted, a shoe-maker is called from the *bazar*, who, with the leather, and other requisites, makes four pair of shoes in a day, for the value of half a crown.

"A taylor, here, makes as good and handsome clothes, in the European fashion,

fashion, both for men and women, as any where in Europe. When a piece of the finest muslin is torn, they can mend it again so artificially, that no eye can discover where the defect was. Mullins are sometimes wove so fine, that a piece of twenty yards in length, and longer, can be enclosed in a common pocket tobacco-box *. The whole is done with a very trifling apparatus, and Europeans are often surpris'd to behold the perfection of manufacture, which is exemplified here in almost every handicraft, effected with so few, and such imperfect tools." Vol. i. p. 406.

CEREMONY OF BURNING A BENGAL-
ESE WOMAN WITH HER DECEASED
HUSBAND.

"THE women live in the strictest subjection to their husbands; and in some castes, the wives are obliged, when their husbands die, to follow them to the other world, and are either burnt, or buried alive, together with the body: if they were to refuse submitting to this barbarous custom, their characters would be stamped with the greatest infamy, and they would live the scorn and derision of their companions and relatives.

"I was an eye-witness of the burning of a Bengalese woman, and of the ceremonies which accompanied it; and the following is the account of it, which I drew up at the time:

"On the 25th of November, having received intimation that this solemnity would take place about noon, I went betimes, with some of my friends, to the place which had been pointed out to us; it was a few paces out of *Chin-surab*, upon the banks of the *Ganges*.

"We here found the body of the deceased, lying upon a *kadel*, or couch, covered with a piece of white cotton, and strewed with *jiri*, or betel-leaves.

"The woman who was to be the victim, sat upon the couch, at the foot end, with her legs crossed under her, and her face turned towards that of the

deceased, which was uncovered. The husband seem'd to me to have been a person of about fifty years of age, and his widow was full thirty. She had a yellow cotton cloth wrapped around her, and her arms and hands were adorned with rings of *chancos*. Her hair, which hung loose all round her head, was plentifully strewed with ground sandal-wood. She held a little green branch in her right hand, with which she drove away the flies from the body.

"Round her, upon the ground, sat ten or twelve women, who kept supplying her with fresh betel, a portion of which she had continually in her mouth; and when she had half masticated it, she gave it to one of her female friends, or to others of the bystanders, who begged it of her, wrapped it up in pieces of cloth, and preserved it as a relic.

"She sat, for the greatest part of the time, like one buried in the deepest meditation; yet with a countenance that betrayed not the least signs of fear. The other women, her relations and friends, spoke to her continually of the happiness which she was about to enjoy, with her husband, in a future life. One of these women, who sat behind her upon the couch, frequently embraced her, and seem'd to talk the most, and very earnestly, with her.

"Besides the women, several men, as well her relations as brahmins, were present, who at intervals struck their cymbals, and beat their drums, accompanied by the songs, or cries of the women, making a most deafening noise. About half past ten o'clock they began to prepare the funeral pile, at a distance of a little more than eight feet from the spot where the unfortunate widow was sitting, but which she beheld with the most stoic indifference, as if it in no ways concerned her.

"The pile was made by driving four green bamboo stakes into the earth, leaving about five feet above the ground, and being about six feet from each other, forming a square, in which was

* "A common-sized Dutch tobacco-box, such as they wear in the pocket, is about eight inches long, half as broad, and about an inch deep. It is incredible to what a degree of fineness cotton is sometimes spun by the Indians. 'I had an opportunity,' says Dr. THUNBERG, 'of seeing cotton-stuffs so exceedingly fine, that half a dozen shirts could be squeezed together in one hand. These are, however, not readily made use of, but are kept as rarities by people of distinction, to shew to what a degree of perfection the art of spinning can be brought.' T."

first laid a layer of large firewood, which was very dry, and easily combustible; upon this was put a quantity of dry straw, or reeds, which hung over beyond the wood, and was plentifully besmeared with *ghee*, which is a sort of butter, when it becomes old and rank. This was done alternately, till the pile was about five feet in height; and the whole was then strewed with fine powdered rosin. Finally, a white cotton sheet, which was first washed in the *Ganges*, was spread over the pile, thus completely prepared for consuming of the devoted victim.

"The widow was then admonished by a brahmin, that it was time to begin the rites. She was then taken up by two women, from the couch, carried a little farther, and put down upon the ground, while the others made a circle round her, and continued to offer her fresh betel, accompanied by entreaties, that, as she would, in so short a time, appear with her husband in the presence of *Ram*, or their highest god, she would supplicate for various favours for them; and above all, that she would salute their deceased friends, whom she might meet in the celestial abodes, in their names.

"In the mean time, the body was taken up from the couch by four men, and carried to the river, where it was washed clean, and rubbed with turmeric, but which was afterwards washed off again. Upon this, one of the brahmins took a little clay out of the river, and marked the forehead of the deceased with it, wrapping the body up in white linen; which, when this had been done, was carried to the pile, and laid upon it.

"The woman, who had beheld all these preparations, was then led by two of her female relations to the *Ganges*, in order to wash in the river. When she came again upon the bank, her clothes were pulled off, and a piece of red silk and cotton gingham was wrapped round her body. One of her male relatives took out her gold nose-jewel, while she sat down, and gave it to her, but she returned it to him for a memorial of her. Hereupon she went again to the river, and taking up some water in her hands, muttered some prayers, and offered it to the sun. All her ornaments were then taken from her, and her armlets were broken, and chaplets of white

flowers were put upon her neck and hands. Her hair was tucked up with five combs, and her forehead was marked with clay, in the same manner as that of her husband. Her head was covered with a piece of silk, and a cloth was tied round her body, in which the brahmins put some parched rice.

"She then took her last farewell of her friends, both men and women, who had assisted her in the preparation, and she was conducted by two of her female relations to the pile. When she came to it, she scattered from that side where the head of the deceased lay, flowers and parched rice upon the spectators. She then took some boiled rice, rolled up in a ball, and put it into the mouth of the deceased, laying several other similar balls of rice under the pile. Two brahmins next led her three times round it, while she threw parched rice among the bystanders, who gathered it up with great eagerness. The last time that she went round she set a little earthen burning lamp at each of the four corners. The whole of this was done during an incessant noise of cymbals and drums, and amidst the shouts of the brahmins and of her relations. After having thus walked three times round the pile, she mounted courageously upon it, laid herself down upon the right side, next to the body, which she embraced with both her arms; a piece of white cotton was spread over them both; they were bound together over the arms and middle, with two easy bandages, and a quantity of firewood, straw, *ghee*, and rosin, was laid upon them. In the last place, her nearest relation, to whom she had given her nose-jewel, came with a burning torch, and set the straw on fire, and in a moment the whole was in a flame. The noise of the drums was redoubled, and the shouts of the spectators were more loud and incessant than ever, so that the shrieks of the unfortunate woman, had she uttered any, could not possibly have been heard.

"What most surprised me, at this horrid and barbarous rite, was the tranquillity of the woman, and the joy expressed by her relations, and the spectators. The wretched victim, who beheld these preparations making for her cruel death, seemed to be much less affected by it, than we Europeans, who were present. She underwent every

every thing with the greast intrepidity, and her countenance seemed, at times, to be animated with pleasure, even at the moment when she was ascending the fatal pile.

"Her feet appeared from between the firewood, on the side where I stood; and I had an opportunity of observing them, because a little breeze, playing upon that side, cleared it of the flame and smoke; I paid peculiar attention to her, in order to discover whether any convulsive motions agitated her feet, but they remained immovable in the midst of the conflagration.

"The women who were present, and who all, sooner or later, would have to undergo the same fate, if they survived their husbands, appeared to rejoice at the sacrifice, and showed every token of exultation." *Vol. i. p. 441.*

DIVISIONS OF TIME.

"THE day and night are divided into four quarters, each of six hours, and these again into fifteen parts, of twenty-four minutes each. For a chronometer, they use a kind of dish of thin brass, at the bottom of which there is a little hole: this is put into a vessel or large pot with water; and it runs full in a certain time. They begin their first quarter at six o'clock in the morning. They strike the quarters and subdivisions of time with a wooden hammer, upon a flat piece of iron, or steel, of about ten inches in diameter, which is called a *garnial*, and gives a pretty smart sound, which can be heard at some distance. The quarters are first struck, and then as many times as the brass dish has run full in that quarter. None but the chief men of a district are allowed to have a *garnial*, and still they may not strike the first division of the first quarter, which is a privilege reserved to the nabob alone. Those who attend at these clocks must be of the brahmin caste."

Vol. i. p. 464.

(To be concluded in our next.)

XII. *Biographiana*. By the COMPILER of Anecdotes of Distinguished Persons. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 631. 10s. *Johnson.*

LIST OF PLATES.

VOL. I.

FRONTISPIECE (*designed and etched by Miss Harriet Carr*).

VOL. II.

Head of Mary Queen of Scots, and her Consort Francis the Second, King of France, from a Gold Coin in the Collection of the late Dr. William Hunter.

Portrait of John Hough, D. D. Bishop of Worcester, drawn by Richardson, engraved by Holloway.

— of Purcell, engraved by Holloway, from a Drawing by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

— Warren Hastings, Esq. engraved by Holloway; De Kojlar del. from a Bust by Banks.

MUSIC.

Air, by Mrs. Carr.

EXTRACTS.

PETRARCH.

"SALMASIUS says, in his Notes on Pliny, that the Egyptians made their clothes from the inner bark of the papyrus. For the same reason Pliny admires the custom of the Parthians, who used to write upon their clothes, preferring that method of writing to the making use of paper. This act of respect to antiquity was imitated by Petrarch, who wrote occasionally his thoughts in gilt letters upon a cloak of leather which he wore. This anecdote is mentioned by two authors, who observe at the same time, that the cloak was not lined, but, according to them, was so contrived that he might be able to write on both sides of it his verses, which appeared full of corrections and notes. It is said, that La Casa, Sadolet, and Buccatello (who was in possession of this precious relique), when they retired to the country-house of the latter, to take refuge from the plague which, in 1527, was desolating Italy, took this cloak with them, to consider it at their leisure, and to be able to decypher what it contained.

"Some lines of Petrarch settle the dispute respecting the antiquity of vines in England.

"The English," says he, "drink nothing

nothing but beer and cyder; the Flemish drink hydromel; each of these countries is so far distant from those in which vines grow, that the people cannot afford to purchase wine.

"Petrarch, in one of his letters, has this melancholy truth: 'We make journeys to see beautiful woods, fine rivers, and high mountains; yet all the while forget to observe and take notice of ourselves.'"*Vol. i. p. 22.*

PRINCE ARTHUR, SON OF HENRY
THE SEVENTH.

"'PRINCE Arthur,' says Speed, 'enjoyed his marriage but a very short time; he was married at fifteen, and died a few months after, being a prince in whose youth the lights of all noble virtues did begin to shine. His aptness to learn was almost incredible; for (by the report of his master*) he had learned without book, or otherwise studiously turned and revolved with his own hands and eyes the authors following: in grammar—Gavin, Perot, Sulpitius, Gellius, and Vella: in poetry—Homer, Virgil, Lucan, Ovid, Silius, Plautus, and Terence: in oratory—Tullie's Offices, Epistles, Paradoxes; and Quintilian: in history—Thucydides, Livy, Cæsar, Suetonius, Tacitus, Plinius, Valerius Maximus, Salust, Eusebius. Wherein we have been particular to signify what authors were then thought fit to be elementary and rudimental unto princes; and by their example to all of noble or gentle birth, whose superficial baldness in books in these † frothy days is become most scandalous and injurious to the honour and use of learning.'

"The death of Prince Arthur contributed very much to corrupt the disposition of his younger brother, afterwards King Henry the Eighth, who

was intended for the archbishopric of Canterbury (an excellent appendage for a younger British prince), and had taken great pains to qualify himself for that distinguished situation."*Vol. i. p. 39.*

RAMUS.

"MANKIND have ever had so great a rage for disputing on trifles, and on things which they could not understand, that in the year 1550, the Royal Professors of Paris, with Ramus at their head, having endeavoured to introduce a purer pronunciation of the Latin language, they were attacked by the professors of the Sorbonne, who were extremely angry that they should be obliged to unlearn what they had been taught when boys. The first dispute was about the letter Q, which the Sorbonne decreed should be pronounced in their ancient and absurd manner as a K, whilst the Royal Professors insisted on its pronunciation with the usual sound of that letter. A divine was ejected from his living by the Sorbonne, and he appealed to the Parliament of Paris, who, after much deliberation, and great fluctuation of opinion, reversed the sentence of the Sorbonne, restored the divine to his situation, and declared themselves incompetent to any decision upon such grammatical niceties. So that in one part of Paris, *Kis, Kalis, Kantus, & mihi*, prevailed; in the other, *Qvis, Qualis, Quantus, & mihi*; to the no small inconvenience of those who had occasion to address in Latin the Sorbonne or the Royal College †."

"Accident but too often decides the colour of a man's life. Ramus had, from a love of paradox, when he took his degree of master of arts in the university of Paris, advanced, that every position which Aristotle had laid down was false and erroneous. He

* "Bern. Andr. MS."

† "Speed wrote in the reign of James the First, most assuredly a learned age; but writers ever take a liberty with their own times—that of abusing them."

‡ "The pronunciation of Latin by the English is completely different from that of any other nation. It must therefore be bad as it is inconvenient, an Englishman speaking that nearly universal language in any other country except his own, being as completely unintelligible as if he were speaking the Ethiopian tongue. It would then surely be wise in our schoolmasters to teach the foreign pronunciation of Latin, particularly that of the Italian, as being more musical, and more likely to be the true accent than that of any other country. The celebrated Archibald Bower, who had lived long in Italy, was particularly disgusted with our manner of pronouncing Latin."

gained the victory by his powers of argumentation, and this led him subsequently to a more serious and formal attack upon the opinions of that great philosopher, which entailed upon him afterwards perpetual abuse and persecution. According to Thuanus, he perished in the massacre of St. Bartholomew at Paris." *Vol. i. p. 71.*

HENRY STEPHENS.

"IN the printing-house of this great scholar every person spoke Latin, from the garret to the kitchen, from the master to the old maid who served in the shop. The brothers were so very anxious to have all books accurately printed at their press, that after diligently examining every sheet twice before they printed it off, they put out a third proof at their door, and promised a louis d'or to any person that should find a fault in it." *Vol. i. p. 106.*

SEXTUS QUINTUS.

"THIS pope," says Thuanus, "was so poor when he came to Rome, that having obtained some alms, he stood opposite to the shop of a cook, where he deliberated with himself whether he should employ his money in purchasing a good meal, of which he stood in great need, or whether he should buy a pair of shoes. While he was thus divided, a tradesman of Rome, observing an extraordinary degree of agitation take place in his countenance, asked him what he was thinking of. He told him ingenuously, 'that he was settling a dispute between his stomach and his feet, that equally stood in need of assistance.' This he said in so pleasant a manner, that the tradesman, convinced he was no common person, took him home, and gave him a good dinner. This act of kindness he remembered when he was pope, and was of great service to the tradesman. I saw," adds Thuanus, "Pope Sextus when he was only a cardinal; he had even then great authority. He was a man of great resolution. He was very poorly lodged, his room serving him both for a bed-chamber and a study, with many books thrown about it. A young man (of nineteen years of age only) having committed a murder, his

judges told the pope that he could not suffer death, as he was under twenty years of age: "Well, then," said he, angrily, "I will make him a present of one of mine, so let him suffer immediately."

"This pope held the Marquis Pisani, ambassador from the King of Spain, in high estimation, and often used to tell him, 'If your master had but as much courage as I have, we should do wonders.' The pope's intention was to drive the Spaniards out of Naples; that was the reason why he had got together so much treasure. This the King of Spain knew, and on that account sent him an ambassador to summon him to contribute his quota against the heretics of France. The pope had the ambassador told, 'that if he persisted in that demand, he would have his head cut off immediately.' The ambassador dared not speak a word on the subject. He said, 'that he knew but two persons in the world who had courage and were fit to command, but that they were heretics, the King of Navarre and Queen Elizabeth.' The latter he used sometimes to call, '*Gran Cervello di Principessa*.'

"Sextus was the complete moral Hercules of his country; he purged it from the troops of robbers and assassins that used to infest it, and punished adultery with death, whatever was the rank or fortune of the offender.

"He was but too apt to exercise justice with a severity which showed that in him it was rather the effect of a sanguinary disposition than a love of good order. A Spanish gentleman having received a blow with a halberd from one of the pope's Swiss guards in a church, returned it by striking him so violently with a pilgrim's staff, that he died. Sextus immediately ordered the Spanish gentleman to be hanged. Many persons of rank requested the pope to remit the sentence; this he obstinately refused to do, but said that he would diminish the disgrace arising to the family from his execution by assisting in person at his death. He then ordered a gallows to be erected near the windows of his palace, where he stood till he saw him executed; then turning to his servants he ordered them to bring him in his dinner immediately, as his appetite had been much increased by the sight of the execution.

cution. 'Thank God!' exclaimed he, after having made a very hearty meal, 'for the excellent appetite with which 'I have dined to-day.'

"The next day Pasquin appeared with a plate full of halters and axes, with this label, 'I am carrying a ragout to whet the appetite of the 'Holy Father.'

"His behaviour was much more dignified when his sister was brought to him by some of the cardinals very finely dressed, the first time he saw her after his advancement to the papacy; and he ordered her to be taken back again (as he affected not to know her in her splendid dress). The cardinals led her out of the palace, and had her dressed in her usual clothes, those of a washer-woman; he then advanced from his throne, embraced her, and called her his dear sister. The account of his behaviour in the conclave, as told by Leti and others, appears to be too extraordinary to deserve credit, and will only be believed by those who love wonders." *Vol. i. p. 137.*

CATHERINE DE MEDICIS.

"THIS execrable woman appeared to take pains to deprave the minds of her children from their earliest youth. She trained them up to see fights between wild beasts, as lions and tigers, and took them herself to attend the executions of distinguished criminals. Though an unbeliever in religion, she was much addicted to astrology; and the column that was placed in the gardens of the Hotel de Soissons demonstrated her belief in that dangerous superstition. Being once particularly anxious to succeed in some undertaking, she hired a man to walk on foot to Jerusalem, to pray in the church of the Holy Sepulchre for the success of it; and, to render that success more certain, at every third step he took he made one backwards." *Vol. i. p. 167.*

PETER THE GREAT, CZAR OF RUSSIA.

"ON seeing the mausoleum of Cardinal Richlieu at Paris, Peter exclaimed, 'There lies a man to whom 'I would have given half my domi-

nions, if he would have taught me 'to have governed the other half.'

"He was not appalled by the extraordinary successes of Charles XII. 'I know very well,' said he, 'that the 'Swedes will beat us; but at last they 'themselves will teach us to beat 'them.'

"When he sent his propositions for peace to Charles, that prince haughtily replied, 'I will treat with Peter 'in the capital of his dominions only.' When this answer was brought to Peter, he said, coolly, 'My brother 'Charles is continually affecting to 'act the part of Alexander, but I 'flatter myself that he will not find 'in me a Darius.'

"His strength of mind increased under danger and difficulty. When he saw his army give way before Leuenhaupt, he ran to the rear-guard of it, and exclaimed to the Collass and Calmucs, 'I order you to fire directly upon any one who shall not keep 'his post, and even to fire upon me 'the first of all if I should be coward 'enough to attempt to fly.' This intrepid behaviour decided the fate of Charles at Pultowa's calamitous day.

"When the battle was over, he invited the principal Swedish officers to dine with him in his tent; and after dinner, rising gravely from his seat, he drank the health of his masters in the art of war. One of the Swedish generals said, 'Pray, Sir, to whom 'does your Majesty give that very honourable title?'—'To you, gentlemen,' replied the Czar.—'Then 'your Majesty has just treated your 'masters with great ingratitude,' said another of the Swedish officers.—'I 'will repair that,' said the Czar, 'as 'well as I can,' and immediately ordered their swords to be returned to them, and treated them with great politeness and attention all the time they continued his prisoners.

"In his projects of reform, Peter made great use of M. Le Fort, a Genevese captain of artillery, whom he had met with by chance, and with whom his soul immediately accorded by congeniality of talents.

"The upper part of the Czar's face was handsome; the lower part, particularly the mouth, was apt to be convulsed by a natural defect, which was but too much increased by the violence of his temper, and by those impetu-

ous* transports of anger by which he suffered himself to be too often agitated.

"Peter in his infancy had a dread of the water. This antipathy he corrected by dint of perseverance; and half his time was spent in exertions of mind upon that very element, the mere sight of which when he was a child used to throw him into fits.

"Voltaire's history of this prince is very defective and superficial. He somewhere calls him '*moitié héros, moitié tygre*,' a compound of the hero and the tiger; a compound perhaps highly necessary to subjugate the minds and reform the manners of his subjects; who, when he came to reign over them, were in a very barbarous and ferocious state.

"The following is an extract of a letter from the learned Mr. Wanley to Dr. Charlett:

"The Czar gave the king's (King William) servants, at his departure, one hundred and twenty guineas, which was more than they deserved, they being very rude to him; but to the king he presented a rough ruby, which the greatest jewellers of Amsterdam (as well Jews as Christians) valued at 10,000*l.* sterling. It is bored through; and when it is cut and polished it must be set upon the top of the imperial crown of England.

"I cannot vouch for the following bill of fare which the Czar and his company (thirteen at table in all) eat up at Godalmin in Surry; but it is averred for truth by an eye-witness who saw them eating, and had this bill from the landlord:—At breakfast, half a sheep, one quarter of lamb, ten pullets, one dozen of chickens, three quarts of brandy, six quarts of mulled wine, seven dozen of eggs, with fallads in proportion: at dinner, five ribs of beef, three stone weight, one sheep, 11*lb.* weight, three quarters of a lamb, a shoulder and loin of veal

'boiled, eight pullets, four couple of rabbits, two dozen and a half of sack, and one dozen of claret.'

"The Czar soon after his voyage to England visited France, and was received with great politeness by the Regent. He seemed much pleased with the country and the people; and on quitting them appeared to observe, with great regret, that by their luxury they were hastening on to their destruction." *Vol. ii. p. 335.*

GROTIUS

"WAS the friend and disciple, in point of political matters at least, of the illustrious and unfortunate Barneveld, grand pensionary of Holland. After the execution of this honest and intrepid patriot, Grotius was condemned to remain in prison for life, and was confined in the castle of Louventstein in 1619, from which he had the good fortune to escape soon afterwards by the affection and enterprise of his excellent wife. She had observed that his guards discontinued the practice they once had of examining a trunk filled with linen, which was sent every week to be washed at the neighbouring town of Gorcum; and thinking to turn their negligence to some account, advised her husband to put himself in the trunk, on the top of which she had bored some holes, and prevailed upon him to remain in it in prison as long a time as it would take to carry it to Gorcum. This rehearsal having perfectly succeeded, she chose a day when the commander of the fortress was absent, paid a visit to his wife, and mentioned to her in conversation, that the health of her husband was so feeble, that she was resolved to send away all his books in a trunk, to prevent his studying, which, she affected to say, had very materially injured his head and his eyes. The next day she placed her husband in the trunk, and two

* "In those transports of anger no one ventured to approach him except his empress, the beautiful and the gentle Catharine. He would occasionally sit down at her feet, while he was in those paroxysms of fury, and suffer her to press his throbbing temples with her soft and delicate hands, while the accents of her voice, 'like the sweet south,' composed and harmonized his mind, and he rose up restored to the dignity of his nature and the proper exertion of his talents. What a subject for a picture! It appears astonishing that no artist has ever attempted to delineate this interesting and affecting scene." soldiers

soldiers took it up to carry it off to Gorcum. One of them complaining of the weight of it, 'I am sure,' said he, 'there must be an Armenian in it,' the name of a religious faction in opposition to the then government of Holland. 'Indeed,' replied Grotius's wife, 'there are some Armenian books in it.' The trunk is carried off. One of the soldiers however, having some suspicions from the agitation which he observed in the gestures and countenance of Madame Grotius, asked for the key of it: she pretended not to have it about her: he runs to the commandant's wife, and desires to know what he is to do. She, having her suspicions laid asleep by what Madame Grotius had told her the day before respecting her husband's books, orders him to carry off the trunk and to ask no questions. The important load is carried safe to Gorcum, of which the subject soon quits his confinement, takes a waggon to Valvic, and arrives safe at Antwerp.

"Madame Grotius, hearing that her husband was safe, owes the whole transaction to the guards. She is confined a close prisoner by the commandant, who institutes a criminal process against her. Some of the judges were of opinion that she should be detained a prisoner instead of her husband; but the States General, to whom this illustrious woman presented her petition, ordered her to be liberated from her confinement.—'Such a woman,' says Bayle, 'not only deserves a statue, but even the honours of a canonization in the republic of letters; for to her alone we are indebted for the excellent and luminous works her husband has printed, and which would never have escaped the dungeons of Louvenstein if he had passed in them all his life, which his judges chosen by his enemies had determined.'

"The obligation which this great man had to his illustrious consort is commemorated by him in his *Sylva*, in some Latin verses, which begin thus:

— *Multum debere fatemur
Uxori.*

* "It was said of Don Carlos, the unfortunate son of Philip the Second of Spain, by a Spanish historian, 'that he was *Discordia, non homo*;' not a man, but the spirit of Contradiction personified."

"Lord Arundel possesses at War-dour Castle a fine whole-length picture of this great man by Rubens. He is standing near a chest, in allusion, perhaps, to that in which his illustrious consort saved him." *Vol. ii. p. 397.*

JOHN LILBOURNE.

"THE liberties of this country are much indebted to the exertions of this honest and intrepid man, who opposed the usurpation of Cromwell with the same spirit with which he opposed the violent and arbitrary measures of Charles's ministers. Persecution and cruelty had perhaps so sharpened and inflamed the mind of Lilbourne, that he might occasionally see a grievance where there was none; and gave rise to the saying of the facetious Harry Martin respecting him, 'that if there were none living but himself, John would be against Lilbourne and Lilbourne against John.'" *Vol. ii. p. 446.*

LORD CLARENDON'S HISTORY OF THE REBELLION.

"*Memorandum, April 21st, 1726.*

"THIS morning Dr. Terry, canon of Christ Church, came to see me; and knowing that he superintended the first edition of Lord Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, and corrected the press, I asked him what became of the manuscript copy from which it was printed: he said, he thought it was returned to the Earl of Rochester. I mentioned to him what I heard Sir Joseph Jekyll say lately in the House of Commons, that he had reason to believe, or to that purpose, that it was not printed faithfully. The Doctor assured me, that he knew of no one thing omitted, but an imperfect account of a bull-feast at Madrid, when the author was ambassador there, which did not concern the purpose of the history; nor of any thing added, besides some circumstances of King Charles's removing from Brussels to Breda, which the Earl of Rochester declared he found in his father's pa-

* pers,

'pers. As for the rest, Dr. Terry assured me it was most exactly printed from the written copy, and the Earl of Rochester was so nicely scrupulous in having it followed, that he would not suffer any small variation, though only to make the sense clearer, and the composition less intricate; which I have also heard confirmed by Dr. Aldrich, the late worthy dean of Christ Church, and my good friend Mr. Hill, of Richmond, who both have been present when it was proposed to change or transpose a word or two, in order to make the sense and meaning of the author more perspicuous; and this proposal has sometimes been made by the Dean himself; but the Earl of Rochester would never consent to it, saying, that it was his father's book, and should be printed as he left it, which his Lordship had solemnly promised when he received it.

"I asked Dr. Terry, who wrote the preface to the first volume? he answered, the Earl of Rochester, he supposed; for it was delivered to him all in that Earl's hand, and printed from that copy.

'GEORGE CLARKE *."

Vol. ii. p. 495.

XIII. *A Journal of the most remarkable Occurrences that took place in Rome, upon the Subversion of the Ecclesiastical Government in 1798.* By RICHARD DUPPA. 8vo. pp. 149. 4s. Robinsons.

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PREFACE.

"THE author of the following Journal hopes little apology will be thought necessary for its publication.

"In August 1796, he was induced to pass over into Italy, for the purpose of prosecuting his studies as an artist; and, very unexpectedly, became the spectator of those events, which gave to Rome the name of a republic. Unfavourable as the agitated state of the public mind was to his professional pursuits, he continued in that capital, animated with the desire of adding to his knowledge an acquaintance with those exquisite works of art which still ornamented its palaces, until repeated warnings obliged him to seek his safety by retreat. Although absorbed in far different speculations, he could not remain inattentive to the

* "Extracted from the original in one of the blank leaves of Lord Clarendon's History, presented to the library of Worcester College, Oxford, by George Clarke, Esq. secretary to Prince George of Denmark, and one of the Lords of the Admiralty."

busy scene acting around him; and, from motives of personal curiosity alone, procured information, from the most authentic sources, of the private conduct of the French, and was witness to most of their public transactions. On his return to England, in last autumn, he found, to his surprise, that his countrymen were almost wholly ignorant upon this subject, and was readily persuaded that the publication of facts, so important to Europe, authenticated by many original documents in his possession, would prove highly acceptable. Under this persuasion, he has thrown some parts of his journal into a more connected form, and without affecting to swell it by long reflections on what he saw, or adding to a history of the French in Rome an account of their actions in other parts of Italy, he gives it to the public." P. v.

No. 53, *Jermyn Street,*
St. James's, Jan. 1799.

EXTRACTS.

THE SACKING OF THE VATICAN PALACE.

"THE French had hardly taken possession of the gates of the city, when they entered the houses of all such as had any employment in the government, received presents, and put seals upon whatever was thought worth confiscation. The Vatican and Quirinal palaces were consequently not neglected; and the Pope being now gone, the doors were opened, and an exact inventory made of every article: and when all the effects were thus accurately ascertained, the company of brokers* that followed the army were permitted to purchase upon their own terms, whatever they chose to select for themselves; and afterwards the Jews of the Ghetto were called in, to take what remained.

"I attended two or three of these sales, which were called 'sales by public auction;' but the whole business was always so accommodately managed, that, although in the same room with the purchasers, I had sometimes difficulty to know to whom any thing was disposed of. When the famous tapestries of Raffaello, that had been used to be shown on the feast of Corpus Domini, were brought forward, a servant of the palace being present, he was asked what they were worth, and he valued them at twelve hundred piastras each. 'Well said, my honest fellow!' replied one of the brokers, clapping him on the shoulder, 'I don't think we shall disagree about the price, and I'll advance fifty upon your valuation, taking one with the other;' and thus, after a few words passing amongst themselves, without more bidding, they were bought for twelve hundred and fifty Spanish dollars †.

"Afterwards great interest was made by one of the consuls ‡ to recover them; for, notwithstanding the publicity of the sale, the ostensible governors were not even made acquainted with it, but the profit demanded by the buyer for his bargain was so great, that, from the distressed state of the finances, he was not able to repurchase them.

"The Vatican palace was entirely stripped, in the most extensive signification. There was not left the least possible thing that could be taken away, from the most trifling culinary utensil, to the most valuable furniture of the state chambers; and, to make sure that nothing might be left, the walls and partitions were broken through in one or more places in each apartment, to be satisfied that nothing was concealed, and that no room had been missed for want of finding the door§.

"The

* "These brokers were a number of monied men in France, particularly from Lyons and Marseilles, who joined together a considerable capital towards supporting the army of Italy, when Buonaparte first crossed the Alps; with one express condition, of their having the refuse of the spoils of any conquests that might be made, at a certain per centage, for their own profit, upon a fair valuation, which valuation was also understood to be made by themselves."

† "Valuing the Spanish dollar at four shillings and sixpence English, the sum would be 281*l.* 5*s.* sterling for each tapestry."

‡ "Ennio Visconti."

§ "The account of the number of rooms in the Vatican, writers very much disagree

"The palaces at Monte Cavallo, Terracina, and Castel Gandolfo, I was told, underwent the same reverse of fortune; but of the Vatican I can speak with more confidence, as I was myself in that palace the whole time of its being plundered.

"The sacerdotal vestments of the Sistine Pauline, and other pontifical chapels, were all burnt for the gold and silver of the embroidery: from the Vatican library it would be difficult to say what may have been taken, as none of its manuscripts or printed books appear to the eye, being all concealed in presses. When I talked to the keeper about what deficiency there might be, his answer was, that they were not all taken; and laying his finger on his mouth, begged I would excuse his entering into particulars. From very good authority, however, I learnt, that the man who had been sweeper to the library was promoted to the rank and dignity of librarian, with a present of five hundred sequins * for any additional trouble that he might have in discovering or arranging MSS. gems, medals, &c. doubtless for the benefit of those to whom he was indebted for his promotion. As to the Museum Clementinum, the peace of Tolentino had before reduced it to ruin." P. 38.

AT THE JACOBIN CLUB

"A MEMBER had the confidence to recommend to his fellow-citizens, in order, as he said, to establish the republic upon a safe and permanent basis, to have recourse to the precedent of Carrier on the Loire, of sending away all the priests in vessels down the Tiber, and sinking them, and to put to death all men, without discrimination, that were more than sixty years of age; alleging, that such men were ever found to be too strongly wedded to their prejudices, to embrace a new mode of thinking, and hence they became not only useless consumers of provisions, of which there was a scarcity for good and active citizens, but were at best tacit enemies of the revolution; and as for the ecclesiastics, their latent and unavoidable influence in the

education of the rising youth, it was but too obvious would be prejudicial to the growth of patriotic virtue and republican principles.

"This violent measure, however, was unanimously censured. The folly and madness of such a wild and extravagant proposition, at any other time subsequent to the days of Nero, might have been justly considered as the effect of wild hyperbole, or the last stage of insanity, if we had not too recently the experience of how far atrocity could be carried into execution by the *illustrious* name cited as worthy of imitation." P. 76.

THE ALTERATION OF THE DRESS AND MANNERS OF THE ROMANS, AFTER THE CHANGE IN THEIR GOVERNMENT.

"AS soon as the public squares of Rome began to be adorned with trees of liberty, so soon was there a decided difference in the air, manners, and deportment of the people. The abbots' dress was immediately laid aside by command, except by such as were ecclesiastics, and succeeded by another black coat, but with the addition of scarlet cape and cuffs, a large military hat, with a cockade in it of the national colours; and the stiff round curl was converted into a queue. But those who looked forward to promotion, recommended themselves, in addition to the black coat trimmed with scarlet, by wearing their hair without powder, cut round and made ornamental with an infinity of small curls, said to be after the manner of Brutus; on the head was worn a cap of liberty, richly and elegantly embroidered, and sometimes bearing in the front this motto, in gold letters, LIBERTA' O MORTE; and in order to give the face a becoming fierceness, the beard upon the upper lip was permitted to grow, and the side whiskers to extend towards the corners of the mouth: this, with the addition of a leather belt fastened round the middle, to which was suspended a heavy sword that trailed upon the ground, made up the complete modern Roman republican.

"The ladies wore plumes of sea-

disagree about. Richard says, there are only 4422; whereas Keyfler makes them to be 11,246; Venuti 11,500; and Bonanni 13,000, but then it is said he must include cellars."

* "About 250l. sterling."

thers of the national colours on their heads, either in their hair, or in caps of liberty, and dressed themselves more or less in flesh-coloured silk (*maglia*), in proportion to their sense of delicacy or decorum.

"The French themselves appeared to me to be in nothing different from what they were under their old government. There was the same gaiety, the same fondness of splendour and show; and the clothes of the superior officers were particularly elegantly gilded and embroidered: to keep pace with which, the carriages of the cardinals and princes seemed well adapted to correspond to their republican magnificence.

"With respect to their deportment as individuals, it must be acknowledged, with justice, that they generally behaved with the greatest attention and politeness: but as amongst many officers, of whom doubtless some were raised to their preferment from situations not favourable to elegance of manners, so there were not wanting some examples to disgrace their military rank. Those quartered in the palace Massimi and Villa Negroni, merit the highest censure for their unjustifiable conduct*.

"It was not till some months after the ingress of the French, that the Directory sent an order to Rome, that the officers should support themselves at their own expense, who had, till then, been extravagantly entertained by the proprietors of the respective houses in which they were lodged; but fire and candle were yet to be found them, in addition to their quarters. At this time wood was not to be obtained for money†, and fortunately enough, the climate and season began to make this want less necessary than it had been; however, these gentlemen would feel no inconvenience; and to add to that which they had been the cause of, they cut up the chairs and tables with their swords for fuel, and to mark more strongly their

malevolent disrespect, they put the wax-candles on the hearth to melt before the fire, that they might have a pretext sooner to call for others. On the other hand, the chef du brigade, who was quartered at the palace of Prince Braschi, deserves the highest praise for his humanity, politeness, and attention to the unfortunate prince, who was indebted to him for her life, and also for the preservation of what little private property was saved from the hands of rapacious commissaries, and edicts of confiscation." P. 80.

WORKS OF ART TAKEN AWAY BY THE FRENCH.

From the Museum Clementinum in the Vatican.

Sixty-two pieces of antique sculpture.

From the Museum Capitolinum.

Nineteen ditto, all marble.

From the Conservator's Palace in the Capitol.

"1. A bust of bronze, thought to be a portrait of Lucius Junius Brutus.

"2. A statue, in bronze, of a youth drawing a thorn out of his foot."

From the Churches and Palaces, the seventeen following Pictures:

"1. The Transfiguration of Raffaello.

"2. The Communion of St. Jerom, by Domenichino.

"3. The St. Remualdo, by Andrea Sacchi.

"4. The Entombing of Christ, by M. A. da Caravaggio.

"5. The same subject, by Annibale Carracci.

"6. A Holy Family, by B. Garofalo.

"7. The Fortune, by Guido.

"8. The St. Petronilia, by Guercino.

"9. The St. Gregory, by Andrea Sacchi.

"10. The Martyrdom of St. Erasmus, by Poussin.

"11. The Martyrdom of St. Procepe and Martiniano, painted by Mr. Valantine.

* "I particularize these two, because they happened to come more immediately within my own knowledge."

† "The labourers that had always been employed in cutting wood, were Neapolitans; and when the French entered the Roman state they withdrew, fearing lest they might be detained by force, or pressed into another service, or not paid for their labour if they continued to follow their accustomed occupation. In consequence of which was published a proclamation to quiet those fears."

- "12. The Crucifixion of St. Peter,
by Guido.
"13. St. Thomas, by Guercino.
"14. St. Cecilia del Vanni.
"15. A Picture by Raffaello.
"16. The Ascension, by Pietro Perugino.
"17. A Picture by Raffaello." P.
120.

XIV. *An Explanatory Pronouncing Dictionary of the French Language* (in French and English); wherein the exact Sound and Articulation of every Syllable are distinctly marked (according to the Method adopted by Mr. Walker in his Pronouncing Dictionary). To which are prefixed, the Principles of the French Pronunciation; prefatory Directions for using the Spelling representative of every Sound; and the Conjugation of the Verbs, regular, irregular, and defective, with their true Pronunciation. By L'ABBE TARDY, late Master of Arts in the University of Paris. Pot 8vo. Bound 4s. 6d. Sold by the Author, No. 50, Upper Mount Street; and Clarke, New Bond Street.

SPECIMEN.

A Table of the Simple Sounds to which all the French Vowels and Diphthongs are referred, by the Figures over the Letters, in the Dictionary.

French Sounds.	English Sounds.
A, { Long in bâs, Short in bai,	bâr. bât.
E, { Close in côré, Open grave in après, Open acute in trompette, Guttural in refus,	bâse. thère. ëbb. over.
I, { Long in gîte, Short in ami,	field. fig.
O, { Long-open in trône, Short in noble, Long-broad in aurore,	rôbe. rôb. lôrd.
OU, { Long in rôûle, Short in boule,	môod; góod.

† The author has given directions for the French sounds (which have no standards in the English language) in his Rules for Pronunciation.

* The g and k in Italic type denote that, between them and the following vowel, a sound like e or y is interposed, the better to unite the letters, and soften a little their hard articulation."

U, { Long in Short in	bûse. bût.
EU, { Long-close in Short in	jêûne. mêute.
AN, { Long-broad in Long in	bêurre. enfant.
EN, { Short in Short-slender in	cênt. liên.
IN, Long in	vin.
ON, Long in	mon.
UN, Long in	brun †.

A Table of the Consonants which, in the similar Spelling, must be constantly articulated as follows.

b, as in	bag, rob.
d, as in	done, nod.
f, as in	fig, of.
g, as in	go, bag.
*g, as in	guard.
g-n, as in	magnificent.
gn, as in	poignant.
h has no articulation.	
k, as c in	corn, music.
*k, as c in	card.
l, as in	lad, eel.
l, as gl in	feraglio.
m, as in	man, am.
n, as in	not, can.
n denotes a nasal sound.	
p, as in	put, up.
r, as in	robe, or.
s, as in	safe, yes.
sh, as in	shore, ash.
t, as in	table, bit.
v, as in	vine, love.
w, as in	wag.
y, as in	yes.
z, as in	zone, size.
z, as in	azure.

XV. *Observations on the present State and Influence of the Poor Laws:* founded on Experience; and a Plan, proposed for the Consideration of Parliament: by which the Affairs of the Poor may in future be better regulated; their Morals and Habits of Industry greatly improved; and a considerable Reduction in the Poors Rates effected. By ROBERT SAUNDERS, Esq. 8vo. pp. 173. 3s. 6d. Sewell, Wright.

EXTRACT FROM THE PREFACE.

"THE writer of the following sheets has been encouraged to give the public the result of his experience in the management of the poor, from its having furnished him with ideas on the method of conducting that concern, materially different, in some respects, from any hitherto proposed; and from his not having been able to find, that any preceding authors had submitted their theoretical opinions to the test of experience, before they had been given to the public." P. iii.

"Having acquired, in the execution of the office he had accepted, a competent knowledge of the duties of an overseer, the author's attention was early directed to the situation he was placed in by the poor laws, and it was soon evident, that the powers granted him were very great, and extremely different from what has been ever put into the hands of an individual in any other public or private capacity.

"He is authorized to demand any sum or sums of money from the parish, which he receives and expends, without any intervening check or control. Besides this opportunity of abusing confidence, the overseer has not the smallest temptation from fee, reward, or future credit, to execute the trust with attention; for he is not allowed to receive any compensation for his services, and the public are seldom sufficiently acquainted with the detail of parochial management, to give credit where it is due. To complete the description of this absurd system, the parish that is fortunate enough to meet with an overseer, who executes the duty in a rigid and conscientious manner, cannot continue to avail itself of his services, but *must* change him every other, if not *every* year. There is, therefore, a total want of stimulus to exertion, in a situation where confidence is given in an unbounded degree.

"A moment's reflection will convince us, that a public or private establishment conducted on this principle, must be loaded with all the evil consequences that attend the administration of relief to the poor; and instead of imputing blame to the overseer, the whole fault is to be ascribed to the system.

"The author has therefore considered the fluctuating appointment of

overseer, with the authority given him by Parliament, and the compulsory duty imposed on him, as the root of all the evil that has crept into the management of the concerns of the poor." P. viii.

EXTRACTS.

OFFICE OF OVERSEER.

"IF parish business were to be placed in the hands of persons whose independence and respectability rendered their conduct and motives perfectly pure, we should soon drive from us all bickerings, squabbling, and trick, kept alive by selfish views, which have generally in the end prevailed over the honourable exertions of individuals. It is proper to mention here, that when I accepted the office of overseer, I had persuaded the parish to abolish the practice of eating and drinking at the expense of the poor; but I am sorry to say, that my going out of office was the signal for rescinding that resolution, and restoring parish dinners to their former state. I cannot on this occasion do better than quote the sentiments of Mr. Ruggles (whom I have always looked up to as the first authority on what concerns the poor), and offer my sincere wishes that his predictions may not be realized in the present instance. Mr. Ruggles says, 'the total sum falling under the column of expense of entertainment, is certainly not much for the number of parishes in England and Wales, but it leads to the expenses contained under the heads of law-business, attendances on magistrates, jourmies, &c. These two columns form no inconsiderable total. When a vestry, which ought to meet and conclude the business of their meeting in a part of the church appropriated for that purpose, adjourns to the neighbouring alehouse, the trifle which they expend of the poor's rates is not all; parish business is the object: at a meeting of parishioners, having a common topic to converse about, some soon become interested in defending their opinions; more talk requires more liquor, and their determinations are made, not like those of their German ancestors, *deliberant dum fingere nesciunt: constitunt dum errare non possunt*; but they reverse the matter; they deliberate while they are sober, and determine when they are drunk; hence jourmies.

‘journies to magistrates, orders of removal on doubtful settlements, appeals to sessions, thence to the King’s Bench; hence attornies bills, and enormous assessments. Was no order of vestry good, or no parish officer to be indemnified in expending the parish money in law contests, unless by an order of vestry, signed before noon, in the parish church, after regular notice given, and no adjournment allowed, much of the article of expense would disappear.’ P. 33.

INCREASE OF RATES ADDS TO THE
NUMBER OF THE POOR.

“I REMEMBER an observation made by a gentleman of much intelligence and information in all country business, which struck me very forcibly. He observed, that if a person applies for parish relief, and gets a shilling from the officer, he will return when that is spent for another, in no better situation than before. If the same person is put in a method of earning the shilling by his own industry, when it is spent, he will have acquired a good habit, and be able to go on earning another, and so on. This is the difference produced by a shilling obtained without labour, as a right, and a shilling obtained by industry; and this case occurs every day and every hour of the day, in extensive parishes. It is this dependence upon the poor’s rates that has occasioned more poverty, idleness, and worthlessness among a particular class of people in this country, than in any other.

“I will venture to say, that if the whole revenue of this parish were distributed annually to those who might solicit and demand it as their right, there would be, at the end of the year, more helpless and wretched objects than at present. I have therefore set it down in my mind as a rule with scarce any exception, that the parish which goes on increasing its rates is adding in the same ratio to the misery and wretchedness of its poor. I am aware that the rates of one parish must be higher than those of another containing more of the wealthy ranks in society. The parish of Marylebone must have fewer paupers than St. Giles’s, and more property to tax for the relief of the poor; but if either of them are increasing, *gradatim*,

their rates for the support of the poor, their number and wretchedness must be multiplying in the same ratio, and where are we to stop? I fear much, that with very few exceptions, this is taking place all over the kingdom. I will likewise venture to assert, that a diminution of rates ought to be taken as *prima facie* evidence of a diminution of poverty and wretchedness. In the year 1795 the rate that was granted in our parish was expended, and a debt of at least one hundred pounds incurred. A subscription was raised at the same time of upwards of three hundred and thirty pounds for the relief of the poor; and this sum was applied, with great attention, to that purpose. In the year 1797 the same rate provided for the poor in a very ample manner, without any private subscription, and left the sum of upwards of six hundred pounds to pay old debts. It may be said, that bread was a very heavy article of expense in 1795, which it certainly was; but the expense of maintaining the poor in 1797 was greater in proportion from the increased price of meat, butter, and cheese, articles of great consumption in our workhouse. If it should, therefore, be allowed (and I trust it will), that there was as little or less distress and wretchedness among the lower class of people, in the parish of Lewisham, in the year 1797 than 1795, my argument is so far confirmed by practice.” P. 140.

CLERGYMEN RECOMMENDED TO
SUPERINTEND THE POOR.

“I HAVE been long of opinion that one of the most effectual methods which this country could adopt to ward off the impending danger from those horrid principles which have destroyed a neighbouring kingdom, would be, to draw into closer union and connexion the pastor of a parish and the inferior ranks of society; and I am convinced this would be best done by making it the resident clergyman’s duty to become acquainted with the objects of charity in his parish, to give him the power of relieving them, and of recommending them on account of their moral and decent behaviour; proving to them the advantage of character and propriety of conduct, in their claims for parochial relief.”

relief; while the profligate and worthless would be marked by every discouraging circumstance, and forced into habits of industry, morality, and decency of deportment, as their only or best chance of meeting with that assistance in the day of distress, which is now indiscriminately given to or withheld from all.

"I am therefore of opinion, that if the business of the poor were placed on that footing which would annihilate jobs, and of course diminish disputes, the resident clergyman should (*ex officio*) be one of the managers or justices for the concerns of the poor; and if the living is small, or the duty done by a curate, a compensation should be granted to him for his trouble, from the penalties of those gentlemen who decline the service; so that his remuneration would be in exact proportion to the load that is thrown on him by others shrinking from it. The reward should not be in the form of a fixed salary, but as a gratuity, and its quantum should be settled by the gentlemen on the bench, after a general review of the management of the poor of his parish, at the end of the year. This would, I conceive, be a most excellent method of improving the situation of curates with small incomes, and would draw the attention of all clergymen to what ought to be considered as a very essential part of their duty. My own observation and experience give me reason to think that we have lost the services of many worthy clergymen in directing the concerns of the poor, from the same cause that has deprived us of the exertions of other disinterested and able advisers." P. 153.

XVI. *Travels in England, Scotland, and the Hebrides*: undertaken for the Purpose of examining the State of the Arts, the Sciences, Natural History, and Manners in Great Britain. Containing Mineralogical Descriptions of the Country round Newcastle; of the Mountains of Derbyshire; of the Environs of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth, and St. Andrews; of Inverary, and other Parts of Argyleshire; and of the Cave of

Fingal. Translated from the French of B. FAUJAS SAINT-FOND, Member of the National Institute, and Professor of Geology in the Museum of Natural History at Paris. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 713. 14s. Ridgway.

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Saint-Fond del. King sc.

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PREFACE.

"THE following Tour was prepared for the press in the second year of the revolution; but the troubles of that period rendered it necessary to delay its publication. The laws have however, at length, resumed their empire, and the sciences will soon follow in their train.

"Of the influence of the shock which our revolution gave to Europe, England has experienced her share; and though the arts are not there reduced to the same distressed situation as in France, the war has impeded their progress, and they must languish until the restoration of peace. But happily for the English, they have lost none of those great men who adorn their country in the career of useful and elegant knowledge, while we have had the misfortune to see a great part of ours cruelly assassinated.

"These painful recollections have given to some of the notes that have been added to this work a melancholy, or perhaps a peevish tone, which the reader, it is hoped, will excuse. The injuries done to myself I bury in oblivion, but the sufferings of others I have not been able to forget." P. vii.

EXTRACTS.

LONDON—MONUMENT—PIT-COAL.

"THE Monument having been already described by a number of travellers, I should not have mentioned it here, were it not for a particular circumstance which my visit to it gave me an opportunity of remarking.

"I had begun to ascend the three hundred and eighty steps leading to the upper balcony, when I perceived that the inner rail which winds round with the staircase was decayed and unserviceable. The higher I ascended, the deeper was it decayed; and having reached the platform, I observed that the balustrade which went round it, though made of iron of a considerable thickness, was almost entirely destroyed, particularly in the direction of certain currents of air, so as to render it dangerous to approach very near it.

"I conceived, indeed, that the vicinity of the sea must occasion acid vapours, injurious to all the metals, but especially to iron. I observed also, that the numerous balustrades which enclose a great number of the houses of London, required frequent painting, to preserve them. But I should never have imagined that the decay could have been so rapid, in so short a space of time, supposing even that the railing of the Monument had never been repaired since its foundation, that is, since the year 1666.

"In several towns of the north and south of France, much nigher the sea than London, I have seen vanes of steeples, balustrades of balconies, and iron ringbolts for fastening vessels to, of more than two hundred years old, which had not sustained one-fourth part of the damage of the iron-work of the Monument of London.

"It is thence to be inferred, that the atmosphere of this city is impregnated with corrosive emanations more copious and active than elsewhere; and this might, indeed, be expected, where there is so great an assemblage of inhabitants, who use nothing for common firing, throughout the whole year, but pit-coal, and in a city filled with manufactories and establishments of every kind, which consume so many currents of air, and such enormous masses of combustibles.

"I am

"I am very far, however, from thinking that the city of London is more unhealthy than other cities, because it has no other firing than pit-coal. For not only do experience and a long train of observations prove the contrary, but it is also to be presumed that this immense quantity of firing contributes to its salubrity; in the first place, by the strong, equal, and constant heat produced by the pit-coal, in an atmosphere naturally impregnated with water; and in the second place, because for many chimnies, so many manufactories and works of every kind using fire, occasion currents and changes of the air on every side, which carry off the noxious and pestilential vapours that always take place when the respirable mafs is too long stagnant.

"With regard to the emanations from the coal while it is burning, they are of two kinds: the first are bituminous, and even a little balsamic, and, therefore, rather salutary than injurious to the lungs. The second, which are disengaged when the combustible is very strongly burnt, are acid, and consequently antiseptic. But the good construction of the chimnies, and the impulsive action of the fire, elevate the column of vapours above the habitations. Then the smallest wind (and there always blows one at a certain height) removes and dissipates these emanations, which act only on the iron works, particularly the most elevated, or on the foliage of trees planted too near the city.

"Besides, the incalculable advantages yielded by the pit-coal, that useful combustible, on which the existence of England in a manner depends, are amply capable of compensating the few slight inconveniencies which attend the using of it; and though it should put our fashionables of Paris, like those of London, to the trouble of changing their linen twice a day, I should wish, for the happiness of individuals, and the general prosperity of my country, that France were as far advanced as England in the general use of pit-coal." *Vol. i. p. 170.*

ANCIENT CROSS, NEAR BUN-AWE.

"IN a few minutes after we had set out, we observed on the side of a hillock, fronting the road, a cross, formed of black stone, of the nature

of slate, upon which a figure of Christ was carved in demi-relievo. The style of the figure was indifferent, but the execution was fine. The figure and the cross were of the same piece, and the stone was about five feet high.

"We were astonished to see a religious monument of this kind so well preserved in a Protestant country. An old shepherd, who came up while we were looking at it, told us, that he had been informed by his parents, that this cross had stood in that place for more than four hundred years; and that although there were no Roman Catholics in the parish, and though all their images had been destroyed at the reformation, yet this cross had been allowed to remain. He could assign no reason for this singular circumstance, except that the people of the country having been accustomed to see it from father to son, had preserved a kind of respect for it, though they did not pay to it any devotion.

"A large column of rough stone was at the same time pointed out to us at the distance of five hundred toises from this cross. We were told, that the *Romans had sacrificed upon it to their false gods*. Such were the words of an inhabitant of the country, who appeared to be a schoolmaster, and who spoke little English." *Vol. i. p. 329.*

BENIGHTED—VIOLENT STORM—PLEASANT ADVENTURE.

"NOTWITHSTANDING the badness of the road, we got forward at a good pace for nearly an hour; but night came on, and the clouds seemed to dash against each other. We heard the tempest growl at a distance. The moon was not yet visible, but had the been risen the world have been covered with dark clouds. The thunder roared, and vivid flashes of lightning succeeded each other. We proceeded, however, in some degree of security during half an hour, when with a tremendous clap of thunder, all the force of the storm burst above us. A deluge of rain poured down. The darkness increased, and in a few minutes it was not possible to see the road.

"Patrick Frazer (the guide) got out of the chaise, went before the horses, and groped with his hands for the track of the road; the horses, terrified by

the noise of the torrents, by the lightning and the thunder, moved slowly along, and halted at every step. At last our conductors advised us to come out of our carriages, notwithstanding the dreadful rain; for they found that we had lost our way, and were afraid that we might be overturned, and fall down some precipice.

"We did as we were directed, and it was full time to adopt this course; for we were upon the edge of very steep rocks. Some supported the chaises, some held back the wheels, and others endeavoured to find some traces of the road. In this manner we proceeded slowly onwards, with much trouble and great fear, not knowing where we were, nor where we were going.

"At ten o'clock Patrick Frazer, hearing the noise of the sea, said, 'We are completely out of our way, there is no doubt of it. I cannot tell where we are. Oban, however, cannot be far off; for we have travelled a long time, and we now hear the sea; it appears that we have got upon some elevated place, and we must use all our prudence to rectify this wrong step.'

"At midnight our danger and difficulties increased; we heard the waves of the sea dashing frightfully against the foot of the mountain on which we were. This increased our fears, and we stopped every moment to consult upon which way we might turn with safety.—Such was our situation in this wild region; embarrassed by our horses and carriages; creeping along steep and slippery declivities, where it was scarcely possible to keep our footing, and the rain continuing with increased force.

"The activity of Patrick Frazer was great, and he was always the foremost upon the look-out. He came back to inform us that it was necessary to turn to the left, to avoid falling into the sea; that he believed he heard a stream about two hundred toises distant, and that by gaining its bed we might find some outlet from the rugged track in which we were involved.

"We turned, and arrived with great difficulty at the brink of a small torrent; but the declivity of the bank was rapid, and the noise of the water announced a deep hollow. It was, however, necessary to attempt this difficult passage through briars and stones. The first carriage and chaise got down

without any accident. The second overturned, but was got up before the horses were hurt, and there was nothing damaged but some of our baggage. The third succeeded better.

"Having entered the bed of the rivulet, we coasted along its banks, walking up to the knees in water. In about a quarter of an hour the noise of a cascade, not far from us, suddenly stopped our progress. A ray of the moon penetrated through the dark clouds, and by its light we observed a few tufted trees, a small meadow, and some cultivated fields. 'We are not far from a house,' exclaimed Patrick Frazer; 'we must call for help, to enable us to get out of this abyss.'

"Wet from head to foot, trembling with cold, and worn out with fatigue, we assembled round our carriages below some firs, hollowing as loud as we could, to induce any persons who might be within hearing to come to our assistance. This scene appeared to me so ridiculous, that I could not avoid bursting into laughter; indeed nobody was hurt, and none of us were inclined to be dejected by the accidents that had happened; on the contrary, we rather chose to enliven the conversation with some pleasantries.

"William Thornton, who possessed a lively imagination, and was passionately fond of the ancient poetry of this country, observed that the place where we were, was not without charms; that it was calculated to inspire grand and romantic ideas; and if he had a glass of rum to drive away the cold, he should be able to write an ode immediately.—'We are,' said he, 'among those mountains which the exploits of Fingal have for ever signalized. The immortal Ossian has trod upon this ground.—His name is dear to the Muses.—My imagination warms!'

"He had scarcely repeated these words, which he pronounced with a tone of enthusiasm, when an old man, with his head uncovered, his hair white, and dressed in a floating drapery of the same colour, started up before us. 'It is Ossian!' cried Thornton, 'it is the divine poet himself! Let us prostrate ourselves before him.' The figure, however, which said not a word in reply to this address, and even did not deign to cast a look towards us, stalked gravely across the stream, and suddenly disappeared.

"Is it an illusion? Is it a dream? we

we all exclaimed; for we had all seen the same object, seen it distinctly by the light of the moon. We were astonished, and remained for some time in a state of uneasy expectation; at last we heard the voices of men coming to our assistance. From them we learned that the water-fall was only the sluice of two mills, which had been opened, and the white phantom an old miller, who, awakened by our cries, ran in his shirt bareheaded to our assistance; but who, seeing horses and carriages, and hearing a language which he did not understand, went off, without saying a word, to call his neighbours. These obliging highlanders came eagerly to help us out of our difficulties. They could not conceive how our carriages had descended the steep bank of the stream without being dashed to pieces. It required all the address and strength of these athletic men to draw the chaises out of this abyss. They formed a kind of road with pick-axes, and carried the chaises, as it were, on their shoulders.

"They accompanied us to the village of Oban, which was only about five hundred toises distant, and conducted us to the only inn in the place. They made the landlord rise, who was not a little surprised to see three carriages, with ten persons, at his door, at half past one in the morning, in such a pitiable condition. We testified our gratitude to the good highlanders who had assisted us in so frank and hospitable a manner. A large fire was lighted to dry us, and after drinking a good deal of tea and some rum, we went to bed at four in the morning, and slept till ten: the sleep refreshed us, and except some slight contusions, and some remaining fatigue, all our troubles were forgot when we rose." *Vol. i. p. 312.*

EDINBURGH—DR. ADAM SMITH—
HIGHLAND MUSIC.

"THAT venerable philosopher, Adam Smith, was one of those whom I visited most frequently. He received me on every occasion in the kindest manner, and studied to procure for me every information and amusement that Edinburgh could afford.

"Smith had travelled in France, and resided for some time in Paris. His collection of books was numerous and excellently chosen. The best

French authors occupied a distinguished place in his library, for he was very fond of our language.

"Though advanced in years he still possessed a fine figure. The animation of his countenance was striking, when he spoke of Voltaire, whom he had known, and whose memory he revered. 'Reason,' said he, one day, as he showed me a fine bust of this author, 'owes him incalculable obligations; the ridicule and the sarcasms which he so plentifully bestowed upon fanatics and hypocrites of all sects, have enabled the understandings of men to bear the light of truth, and prepared them for those inquiries to which every intelligent mind ought to aspire. He has done much more for the benefit of mankind than those grave philosophers whose books are read by a few only; the writings of Voltaire are made for all and read by all.'

"On another occasion he observed to me, 'I cannot pardon the Emperor Joseph II. who pretended to travel as a philosopher, for passing Ferney without paying homage to the historian of the Czar Peter I. From this circumstance I concluded that Joseph was but a man of inferior mind.'

"One evening while I was at tea with him he spoke of Rousseau with a kind of religious respect. 'Voltaire fought to correct the vices and the follies of mankind by laughing at them, and sometimes by treating them with severity; Rousseau conducts the reader to reason and truth, by the attraction of sentiment and the force of conviction. His *Social Contract* will one day avenge all the persecutions he experienced.'

"He asked me one day, whether I loved music? I answered, that it formed one of my chief delights whenever I was so fortunate as to hear it well executed: 'I am very glad of it,' said he; 'I shall put you to a proof which will be very interesting for me; for I shall take you to hear a kind of music of which it is impossible you can have formed any idea, and it will afford me great pleasure to know the impression it makes upon you.'

"Next morning, at nine o'clock, Smith came to my lodgings. At ten he conducted me to a spacious concert-room, plainly but neatly decorated, in which I found a numerous audience. I saw,

I saw, however, neither orchestra, musicians, nor instruments. A large space was left void in the middle of the room, and surrounded with benches; which were occupied by gentlemen only. Ladies and gentlemen were dispersed over the room upon other seats. Adam Smith informed me, that the gentlemen who sat in the middle were the judges of the musical competition which was about to take place; they were almost all, he observed, inhabitants of the isles or highlands of Scotland, and might therefore be regarded as the natural judges of the contest. They were to decree a prize to him who should best execute a favourite piece of highland music. The same air was therefore to be played by all the competitors.

"In about half an hour, a folding-door opened at the bottom of the room, and to my great surprise, I saw a highlander advance, playing upon the bagpipe. He was dressed in the ancient Roman habit of his country. He walked up and down the empty space with rapid steps and a martial air, blowing his noisy instrument, the discordant sounds of which were sufficient to rend the ear. The tune was a kind of sonata, divided into three parts. Smith requested me to pay my whole attention to the music, and to explain to him afterwards the impression it made upon me.

"But I confess that at first I could not distinguish either air or design in the music. I was only struck with the piper marching continually backward and forward with great rapidity, and still presenting the same warlike countenance. He made incredible efforts with his body and his fingers to bring into play the different reeds of his instrument, which emitted sounds that were to me almost insupportable.

"He received however great applause. A second musician succeeded, who was also left alone in the intermediate area, which he traversed with the same rapidity as the former. His countenance was no less dignified and martial than that of his predecessor.

He appeared to excel the first competitor; and clapping of hands and cries of *bravo* resounded on every side. During the third part of the air, I observed that tears flowed from the eyes of a number of the audience.

"Having listened with much attention to eight pipers in succession, I at last began to discover that the first part of the air was a warlike march: the second seemed to describe a sanguinary action; the musician endeavouring by a rapid succession of loud and discordant sounds to represent the clashing of arms, the shrieks of the wounded, and all the horrors of a field of battle. In this part, the performer appeared convulsed; his pantomimical gestures resembled those of a man engaged in combat. His arms, his hands, his head, his legs, were all in motion. He called forth all the various sounds of his instrument at the same moment, and this singular disorder made a great impression upon the company.

"With a rapid transition the piper passed to the third part, which was in a kind of andante. His convulsive motions suddenly ceased. His countenance assumed an air of deep sorrow. The sounds of his instrument were plaintive, languid, and melancholy. They were lamentations for the slain—the wailings of their friends who carried them from the field of battle. This was the part which drew tears from the eyes of the beautiful Scotch ladies.

"The whole of this entertainment was so extraordinary, and the impression which the sounds of this wild instrument seemed to make upon the greater part of the audience was so very different from that which they made upon me, that I could not avoid conceiving that the lively emotions exhibited by the persons around me were not occasioned by the musical effect of the air itself, but by an association of ideas which connected the discordant sounds of the bagpipe with some historical facts thus brought forcibly to the recollection of the audience*. There are scarcely any traces of a written language among the

* "Johnson makes the following observation on an air which he heard at the seat of Sir Alexander M'Donald, in the Isle of Sky: 'As we sat at Sir Alexander's table, we were entertained, according to the ancient usage of the North, with the melody of the bagpipe. Every thing in those countries has its history. As the bagpiper was playing, an elderly gentleman informed us, that in some remote time, the M'Donalds of Glengary having been injured
' or

the highlanders, either in manuscripts or upon their monuments; it may therefore be presumed that they have had recourse to songs to transmit to their posterity the history of the events in which they were deeply interested. Accustomed to hear these airs from their infancy, and taught by their parents to connect them with transactions which are to them of the greatest importance, they never hear them without being strongly affected. It is not therefore astonishing that they are passionately fond of this kind of music. They have, however, another kind, which is better adapted to the voice, and constructed more according to the rules of art, which they use in their dances, and their amorous and convivial songs: but they regard this music as inferior to the former.

"The same air was played by each competitor, of whom there was a considerable number. There appeared to be no preference given but to talents, and the most disinterested applause was bestowed on those who excelled in their art. I confess I did not admire any of them. To me they were all equally disagreeable. The music and the instrument constantly reminded me of a bear's dance.

"The competition was followed by a lively and animated dance, formed by a part of the pipers while the others played suitable airs, which possessed expression and character; but the union of so many bagpipes produced a most hideous noise.

"The competitors afterwards formed themselves into a line two deep, and marched in that order to the castle of Edinburgh, which is built upon a volcanic rock. There they played an air, which was a kind of ballad, in honour of the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots, for whom the highlanders still preserve a warm attachment and religious respect. They speak of her with a tender affection: they regard her as the innocent victim of the cruel and implacable jealousy of Elizabeth. Mary was their Queen. They knew that she was beautiful, mild, affable,

and generous; that she loved the arts; that she long languished in a painful captivity; and that she died with resignation and courage. Less would be sufficient to interest honest peaceable men, whom state policy, and the crimes which it engenders, have not yet corrupted, and who abhor the shedding of blood in any way but for legitimate defence.

"I do not know the antiquity of competitions of this kind. During my stay in Mull, I was informed that there had been beyond all time of memory a college or society of bagpipers in that island. This school was not entirely extinguished in consequence of the death of the famous Rankin, who had the direction of it for about thirty years. M'Rimmon kept a similar school in the isle of Sky, and each of the principal families of the Hebrides always kept a piper, whose office was hereditary." *Vol. ii. p. 240.*

XVII. *The Shade of Alexander Pope on the Banks of the Thames: a satirical Poem, with Notes. Occasioned chiefly, but not wholly, by the Residence of Henry Grattan, Ex-Representative in Parliament for the City of Dublin, at Twickenham, in November 1798.*

Voce fu per me udita,
Onorate l'altissimo Poeta!
L'Ombra sua torna. DANTE INF. c.4."*

By the AUTHOR of the PURSUITS OF LITERATURE. 8vo. pp. 86. 2s. 6d. Becket.

EXTRACT FROM THE PREFACE.

"I HAVE observed, that this Poem was occasioned chiefly, but not wholly, by the appearance and residence of Mr. Grattan in the village of Twickenham, on the banks of the Thames, the ancient and favourite abode of our great Poet. It is not unnatural to imagine his indignation at

'or offended by the inhabitants of Culloden, and resolving to have justice or vengeance, came to Culloden on a Sunday, where finding their enemies at worship, they shut them up in the church, which they set on fire; and this, said he, is the tune which the piper played while they were burning.'

* "I heard a voice saying unto me, Pay honour to the mighty Poet! *His Shade is returning.*"

such vicinity. No man could have felt greater horror at the scenes of democratic France, the *papal fanatics*, and rebellious disorganizers of Ireland, and the projected, but baffled, plots of the Jacobins in Great Britain, than Mr. Pope.

"To suppose, indeed, that the spirits of departed poets are acquainted with the passing scenes of this lower world, is an indulgence which has always been granted. I think no apology for the supposition can be required or expected: but if any person should be so very reasonable, and to very unpoetical, as to demand it, I must consign him to the custody of the governor of Tilbury Fort in the days of Queen Elizabeth, who declared, that no man can see what is not to be seen, or hear what is not to be heard." A sentence indeed of great truth, but which, I fear, would overthrow from their foundation some of the best poetical fabrics in every language.

"It has been declared of Satire †, that 'She alone of all her poetical sisters is unconquerable, never to be silenced, when truly inspired and animated (as should seem) from above, for this very purpose, to oppose (the power and influence of) dulness (conceit, democracy, and wickedness), to her very last breath.' In these days, the various objects which offer, or rather force themselves upon our notice, are very numerous, and many of them are considered in this poem. But no subject whatsoever is introduced which has not some reference to the welfare, support, and stability of these kingdoms, and their constitutional government, in this hour of danger and experiment. There is no subject in it which the great moral and national Poet, who is *supposed* to speak, would not have thought worthy either of his casual notice, or of mature consideration, or of jocular allusion and easy pleasantry, or of his most severe and most powerful satire. If I have read Mr. Pope's works aright, I think

he would at this hour have adopted the patriotic words of him who declared, that a poet was nearly and closely allied to an orator: '*Erigite animos; retinete vestram dignitatem. Manet illa in republicâ bonorum consensio; dolor accessit bonis viris, virtus non est imminuta*†.'" P. 7.

EXTRACTS.

"WHAT accents, murmur'd o'er
this hallow'd tomb,
Break my repose, deep-sounding thro'
the gloom?
Would mortal strains immortal spirits
reach,
Or earthly wisdom truth celestial teach?
Ah! 'tis no holy calm that breathes
around;
Some warning voice invites to yonder
ground,
Where once with impulse bold, and
manly fire,
I rous'd to notes of war my patriot
lyre;
While Thames with ev'ry gale, or
bland or strong,
Sigh'd through my grotto, and dis-
fus'd my song.
"Whence bursts that voice indig-
nant on my ear?
To Britain ever faithful, ever dear,
E'en now my long-lov'd, grateful
country's cause,
Her fam'd pre-eminence, her state, her
laws,
Can touch my temper of ethereal
mould,
Free as great Dryden, and as Milton
bold.
Sadly the scene I view; how chang'd,
how lost!
The statesman's refuge once, and poet's
boast;
I hear the raven's hoarse funereal cry,
Since all, whom Ireland spares, to
Twitnam § fly.
"The polish'd Nestor of the classic
shore,
Mendip ||, my green domain can guard
no more;

* "Mr. Sheridan's Critic, act ii."

† "Warburton."

‡ "Fragment. Orationis in Clodium: ap. Cicer. Epist. ad Attic. L. i. E. 16."

§ "Mr. Pope generally spelt the word in this manner."

|| "The Right Hon. Welbore Ellis, Baron Mendip, the present possessor of Mr. Pope's villa at Twitnam."

Lo, Cambridge* droops, who once with tuneful tongue	Hoarse through the leafless branches howl around,
The gifts of science and her wand'rings sung;	And birds of night return the obscurer found.
With him, whom Themis and the Muses court,	"From thee, whate'er thy fame, I spurn all praise;
The learned Warden of the tatter'd fort †:	My lyre ne'er answer'd to Rebellion's lays:
For their best task my Sylphs are all unfit,	With other lore my purer groves re- found,
While more than Gnomes along the meadows flit.	With other wreaths these temples once were bound;
No more my fabled phantoms haunt the plains,	Nor shall my green sepulchral laurel stand
Where Moloch now, in right of Um- briel, reigns;	By Gallic mercy, and a Marian hand.
His bands from their Hibernian To- phet pass,	"Hence, and thy baffled Gallic jar- gon try
And clash the cymbal's visionary brags;	On coward slaves, in abject tyranny:
Or round my groves, sublime on murky wing,	Know, thy <i>twice-conquer'd</i> ‡ Britons still advance;
Spells of revolt and revolution fling;	No chains from Pitt they fear, or hum- bled France;
And as they glide, unhallow'd vapours shed	From their best source each mingled blessing draw,
On that false Fugitive's inglorious head.	Content with freedom, property, and law;
	Secure they own their monarch's right- ful rod,
"Whence, and what art thou, GRAT- TAN? has the shock,	His friend, the people; his Creator, God §." P. 19.
And terror low'ring o'er the fable rock,	
Hurl'd thee, assounded with tumultu- ous fears,	"Mark next, how fable, language, fancy flies
From Ireland's mutter'd curse, from Ireland's tears?	To ghosts, and beards, and Hopper- gollop's cries;
For thee no vifitos ope, no friendly glade,	Lo, from the abyfs, unmeaning spectres drawn,
No Muse invites thee to my sacred shade;	The Gothic glass, blue flame, and flick'ring lawn!
No airs of peace from heav'n thy pre- sence greet;	Chok'd with vile weeds, our once proud Avon strays;
Blasts from Avernus, in response meet,	When Novels die, and rise again in plays:

No

* "Richard Owen Cambridge, Esq. a distinguished veteran in literature and the polite arts. His poem entitled "*The Scribleriad*," is a work of great fancy, just composition, and poetical elegance; but, above all, of mature judgment conspicuous throughout. It should be read as well for instruction as amusement. The preface is entitled to much attention."

† "George Hardinge, Esq. a man of genius and eloquence, M. P. one of the Welsh Judges. He is the present possessor of the villa called "*Rag-man's Castle*," at Twitnam, by the banks of the Thames."

‡ "The English have been conquered, *first*, by the Minister, and *afterwards* by the French." Henry Grattan's Address to his Fellow-Citizens of Dublin, p. 37."

§ "In the people it would *only* be rebellion against *their creature* (the King); in the other (i. e. in the King) it would be rebellion against *his creator*, the people." Grattan, p. 12."

|| "See an admirable piece of ridicule on the German nonsense of the day, Vol. III.—No. XX.

L

by

No Congress props our Drama's falling state, The modern ultimatum is, 'Trans- late.'	No virtue shines, but in the peasant's mien, No vice, but in patrician robes, is seen *;
Thence sprout the morals of the Ger- man school;	Through four dull acts the Drama drags, and drawls,
The Christian sinks, the Jacobin bears rule:	The fifth is stage-trick, and the curtain falls." P. 31.

by a man of parts and wit, in a pamphlet entitled, 'My Night-gown and Slip-
'pers; or, Tales in Verse, written in an Elbow-chair, by George Colman the
'younger.' (Printed 1797.) It is called, The Maid of the Moor; or, the
Water-fiend, concerning Lord Hoppergollop's Country House.

"But I would refer with still greater pleasure, and the most decided appro-
bation, to 'The Rovers, or the Double Arrangement,' a Drama in the Ger-
man style, in the Anti-Jacobin, or Weekly Examiner, No. 30 and 31. A WORK
which has been of signal service to the public, by the union of wit, learning,
genius, poetry, and sound politics."

* "The modern productions of the German stage, which silly men and wo-
men are daily translating, have one general *tendency* to Jacobinism. Improbable
plots, and dull scenes, bombastic and languid prose alternately, are their least
defects. They are too often the licensed vehicles of immorality and licentious-
ness, particularly in respect to marriage; and it should be remarked in the
strongest manner, that all good characters are chiefly and studiously drawn from
the lower orders; while the vicious and profligate are seldom, if ever, repre-
sented but among the higher ranks of society, and among men of property and
possessions. This is not done without design.

"It is indeed time to consider a little, to what and to whom we give our ap-
plause, in an hour of such general danger as the present. The stage surely has
the most powerful effect on the public mind. The author of the *School for
Scandal*, with the purest and most patriotic intentions, long ago endeavoured
to make dishonesty, gambling, deep drinking, debauchery, and libertinism,
appear amiable and attracting in his character of *Charles Surface*; and the Ger-
man Doctors of the sock and buskin are now making no indirect attacks on the
fundamentals of society and established government, subordination, and reli-
gious principle; the vaunt-couriers of French anarchy, national plunder, and
general misery."

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